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CANADIANS CLOSING IN ON LENS

Increased Air Activity Forecasts Another Great Battle of Entente Forces

BRITISH LINES CONTINUE TO TIGHTEN AROUND LENS AND GERMANS GROW UNEASY

Canadian Troops Push Forward Along 1000-yard Front Into Western Environs of Mining Center—Russian Situation Continues Complex.

CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Aug. 7, by Canadian Press Limited.—The Canadian outposts around Lens have established a new line in a group of houses which is within a few yards of the enemy front line at that point. The Lens-Bethune road is now safely within our lines almost up to the city of Lens.

BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM, Aug. 7 (By the Associated Press).—The British lines continue to tighten about the French city of Lens, north of Arras. Canadian troops, who on Saturday night pushed their positions forward approximately 200 yards along a front of 1000 yards into the western environs of the city, late yesterday added a 600-yard front of a similar depth to their defenses south and west of the outskirts of that mining center.

The Germans have been showing signs of decided uneasiness in the Lens sector for several days, as has been evidenced by their practice of throwing a curtain of fire on the British trenches each morning at dawn. Vimy and Fais, towns behind the British lines south of Lens, also have been shelled daily by enemy batteries. The rest of the British front has continued in a state of comparative calm so far as infantry actions have been concerned.

Russ Situation Complex

The Russian front situation continues complex, with Russian troops offering spirited resistance and driving back the Austro-German forces in some sectors and weakly yielding in others. Ten miles from Chotin, just beyond the extreme southeastern corner of Galicia, the Teutonic armies have been forced back, according to advices from Kishinev today. Petrograd also officially reports the driving back of enemy advance guards south of Grijmalov.

In Bukovina and on the River Bysitza, on the other hand, the Russians have been forced to yield more ground, in one case because of the voluntary retirement of two regiments.

Further south, in Rumania, a further menace to the entente lines became apparent today in the announcement of the opening of a Teutonic offensive in the Fokshani region. Petrograd concedes a retirement here and Berlin announces the springing of Russian positions north of Fokshani, with the taking of 1300 prisoners and thirteen guns.

In Flanders the infantry has continued inactive, but the total silence of the British official report on conditions there, similar to that preserved while the great bombardment which preceded the initial attack was impending, coupled with the reports of greatly increased air activity, seems indicative of a probable early renewal of the entente offensive effort.

GAS MASKS FOR U. S. SOLDIERS

Americans Are Being Daily Brought Nearer to Actual Warfare on Entente Front.

IMPORTANT TRAINING

Each Man to Be Fully Instructed and Made to Realize Value of Skill.

AMERICAN TRAINING CAMP IN FRANCE, Aug. 6.—(By The Associated Press).—The issuance of French gas masks to the American soldiers has brought them a little nearer to the realization of their proximity to real warfare. The men are looking forward to the gas experiences with the greatest possible interest as giving a touch of adventure to their training. When the so-called "gas house" is completed, the men will be out through a mixture of a deadly vapor several times stronger than will ever be encountered upon the field of battle. Some German prisoners have claimed that in their training they have endured periods of from five to ten minutes in a gas mixture fifty times as

strong as could possibly be maintained in an open air attack. The men are put through these intense mixtures to demonstrate to them that with proper care and use of their equipment, they can not be hurt by any gas likely to be encountered in the front line trenches.

Most Important Branch.

It is a most important branch of the modern training of a soldier that he should be convinced that there are many methods of effectively dealing with the deadliest terrors of latter day warfare, that careless, slovenly and unprepared soldiers are the ones first to succumb. It is even demonstrated to the soldiers that the terrifying liquid fire can be avoided except in most extraordinary circumstances, such as being caught in a tunnel or in a dug-out with the enemy in such a position that he can pour flames through the entrances.

In training the Americans regarding gas the greatest weight is to be laid on demonstrating to each man the value of his protective appliance and seeing that he is fully instructed in its proper use. He will be made to realize, however, that only by skillful and rapid adjustment of the mask can protection be assured and that it shall be a daily task with him to see that his appliance is in good condition. It must be assured, for otherwise the gas penetrates through every small hole, and attacks the eyes and mouth so that in a short time the man is put out of action.

Lectures on gas are being arranged first for the officers, then for the men, for in gas training officers have to go through identical drills and experiences. Ten seconds will be the outside limit allowed for the adjustment of helmets after the gas alarm has been sounded. The increasing use of gas shells even from the longest range guns makes the carrying of masks far back of the line an imperative military necessity. The first traces of gas poisoning are a hot mouth and irritation of the throat. Despite proof that the allies have so often produced to the contrary and the terrible deaths allied soldiers died when this hideous mode of warfare was first sprang upon unsuspecting foes by the high command of the German, army private soldiers and Germans say the gases are so-called "smelling substances," and are not poisonous.

The substances, they assert, exert stupefying action and after long exposure have an asphyxiating effect. Under their influence vision is affected. A man subjected to it is forced to close his eyes in a few seconds and can observe nothing. Germans naively admit, however, that "it is impossible to remain in these gases without protection." The exact nature of the composition of practically all of the German gases is known to the allies and the Americans are obtaining the full results and benefits of all this laborious and dangerous work.

FRENCH BREAK GERMAN LINES

Inflict Heavy Losses on Crown Prince Forces and Bring Back Prisoners.

HEAVY ARTILLERY DUEL

Inflict Heavy Losses on Crown Prince Forces and Bring Back Prisoners.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—French troops last night broke into the lines of the German crown prince in the Champagne front at three places, inflicting losses on the Germans and bringing back prisoners. It was officially announced today by the French war department. A Teuton attack between Avocourt wood and hill No. 304, in the Woldon sector, was driven off with heavy losses to the Germans. There were fairly violent artillery duels in the Blischnette sector of the Belgian front and between Hurbeth and Craonne, north of the River Aisne.

ONE SUBMARINE SINKS 19 SHIPS

Puts Down 66,000 Tons and Still in Condition to Stay Away From Base.

COMMANDER REPORTS

Proud of Fact That His Boat Had Sunk So Many in Three Weeks.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Aug. 7.—One German submarine during a three week period ending July 19 sank 19 vessels aggregating 66,000 tons and was still in condition to remain long away from its base, according to a report brought here today by Harold Hansen of Detroit, a member of the crew of one of the 19 ships, who said he received his information from the U-boat commander.

Hansen said he belonged to the Norwegian sailing ship Artensis, a vessel of 1,789 tons gross register, sunk while on its way from Glasgow to Hampton Roads. His ship stopped when ordered to do so by the submarine commander, and a detail from the U-boat came aboard and removed all the food supplies.

The crew was then ordered into the boats, given the course to the nearest land and the Artensis was torpedoed. The captain of the submarine, Hansen said, told him and other members of his crew with pride that he had sunk 18 other ships in three weeks and was after more.

AUSTRO-GERMANS THROWN BACK

Russians Force Back the Enemy Troops on Front Ten Miles From Chotin.

KISHINEV, Russia, Aug. 7.—Austro-German troops between the Dniester and the Pruth have been thrown back on the front ten miles from Chotin, according to news from the battle area reaching here. Chotin is at the junction of the Zbrocz and Dniester rivers on the Galician-Russian frontier.

KNIGHTS OPEN GENERAL MEET

Plan to Build and Maintain 32 Institutions Similar to the Y. M. C. A.

FOR MEN OF ANY CREED

Ten Millions for Buildings and General Welfare Work Among Soldiers.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—The general convention of the Knights of Columbus opened here today. It has before it the important proposition of raising \$10,000,000 with which to build and maintain helpful institutions, somewhat along lines of the Y. M. C. A., at each of the thirty-two cantonments in the United States, and welfare work among soldiers generally.

Although the organization is a Roman Catholic one, the benefits of its work in the army are intended for men of any creed. Catholics all over the country will be asked to contribute. Originally the Knights planned to raise \$1,000,000 for recreation centers at the mobilization camps. This sum was quickly oversubscribed and at a meeting of the supreme council of the order voted to submit to the convention an expanded program calling for \$10,000,000.

CHICAGO BOARDS EXAMINE 8,994

Find 6,558 Physically Fit—4,507 Registrants Have Made Exemption Claims.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—Reports of 47 of the 86 draft exemption boards in Chicago showed that 8,994 registrants had been examined up to date of whom 6,558 were regarded as physically fit. In the 47 districts, 4,507 registrants have made exemption claims.

DUTCH PAPERS PLAY UP STORY

Account of Murder of British Steamship Crow and Kaiser's Pastoral Letter.

CHRISTIAN ACTS URGED

Hand of God Recognized in Protection of Germany From Invasion.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 7.—Dutch newspapers print in a parallel column with an account of the murder of the crew of the British steamship, Belgian Prince, a Berlin telegram giving the following extract from a pastoral letter read in all the Protestant churches of Berlin last Sunday:

"We will comfort ourselves as Christians towards our enemies and conduct the war in the future as in the past with humanity and chivalry." The pastoral letter was read at a service which Emperor William and the German empress attended at the Cathedral. It exhorts the people to humanity, and recognizes the hand of God in the protection from invasion, which the fatherland has enjoyed.

The British steamship Belgian Prince was sunk July 31 by a German submarine. According to survivors who reached a British port, the U-boat shelled the vessel and the German commander then ordered the crew to take to the boats and go alongside the submarine. The Germans, the survivors assert, removed the life belts and lifeboats with axes, and then re-entered the submarine and closed the hatches, leaving the men on deck. The submarine traveled on the surface for about two miles and then submerged. Thirty-eight of the crew were drowned. Three others were rescued by a patrol boat.

U. S. UNIFORM FOR RED CROSS

Chairman Davison and William H. Taft to Be Given Rank in France.

TO BE MAJOR GENERALS

Other Titles to Be Conferred on Lesser Officials Who Go to War Zone.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Officials of the Red Cross and probably those of the Young Men's Christian Association serving with the American army in Europe will wear the American uniform.

Henry P. Davison, chairman of the Red Cross war council and William H. Taft, chairman of the central committee, will be recognized as Major generals should they cross the Atlantic. Lesser rank will be conferred upon lesser officials. Members of Mr. Davison's committee and Mr. Taft's committee will be given rank of brigadier general.

Operations of the Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A. are being hampered because its officials in Europe do not receive the recognition accorded to wearers of uniforms. Their commissions will be signed by the secretary of war, but will confer no military authority, obligations or rights. They are intended more as certificates of identification and of an indication of confidence of the government.

U-BOAT ATTACKS SPANISH TRAWLER

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The admiralty learns that a German submarine yesterday attacked a Spanish fishing boat in the neighborhood of Bilbao, Spain, within Spanish territorial waters. Two of the crew were severely injured.

WILSON APPOINTS REGISTER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Joseph A. Barker of Great Falls, Mont., was nominated today by the president to be register of the land office at that place.

BALL SEASON CLOSES

WATERLOO, Ia., Aug. 7.—The Central Association closed its season today. Bad weather, coupled with conditions arising from the war, which affected attendance, are given as the cause.

DUTCH INTERNE SEAPLANE

LONDON, Aug. 7.—A dispatch to the Times from Rotterdam says a German seaplane alighted at Texel, Holland, yesterday after being fired at by the Dutch soldiers. It was short of gasoline. The occupants were interned.

CAUSTIC DEBATE OVER FOOD BILL

Senators Severely Roasted for Obstructing Measures and Country Disgusted.

MEMBERS BETTER LISTEN

People, House and Two-thirds of Senate Tired of Gab-fest.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The conference report on the administration food control bill was again the subject of debate in the senate today. Leaders believed it would be voted on tomorrow. Most Republicans were said to favor immediate adoption of the report, and the principal opposition came from Democratic members, notably Senators Reed, Hollis and Gore.

Debate yesterday became caustic when Senator Chamberlain, in charge of the bill, accused Senator Gore of obstructing passage of the food bill and other administration measures repeatedly, and Senator Gore charged the senate conferees with letting President Wilson dictate to them. Senator Williams, defending the elimination of the provision for a congressional committee to supervise war expenditures, pointed out that congress already has full power to investigate all expenditures.

Williams denounced Gabblers. Senator Williams, declaring it was well for the senate to hear what the country thinks, denounced obstructionists. "It is a time to forget party alignments," he said, "and I am glad to say that a majority of both the Democrats and Republicans have done so, but there is a small group on both sides who have formed themselves into an anti-administration and anti-American party."

Un-American Attitude. "Consciously or unconsciously, he said, they had put themselves into the attitude of opposing everything that goes to carry on the war."

"It is time for the majority of the Democratic and Republican parties to get together and say to these two little groups," he declared, "you have danced your ballet, you have sung your song. America is tired of you, we are tired of you and want to do something."

Whole Country Tired

"Roosevelt, Taft and Wilson all are setting examples. All three have proved their Americanism. They are tired, the country is tired, the house is tired and two-thirds of the senate is tired of this constant gab-fest, this constant gabbling about nothing. We're lagging through the dog days making everybody nervous and tired with talk on this bill that isn't changing a vote."

"Why take up the time of the American people with this?"

ALLIED MEETING OPENS IN LONDON

All Entente Nations Represented at War Conference—David Lloyd-George Presiding.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—A conference of the representatives of the entente allies, a continuation of the Paris conference, was commenced in London this morning. David Lloyd George, the British premier, presided.

Among those present at the conference were Premier Ribot and Minister of War Painleve of France; Baron Sonnino, the Italian foreign minister; A. J. Balfour, the British foreign secretary, and Arthur Henderson and the other members of the British war cabinet. All the entente allies, in fact, were represented by either ambassadors, ministers or special representatives.

BODY OF MISSING WOMAN DISCOVERED

LACROSSE, Wis., Aug. 7.—The discovery of the body of Mrs. Cora Millot, buried in quicklime in an unused cellar of the home of Edward Haughe, farmer, today cleared up the mystery surrounding the disappearance of the woman.

She disappeared on February 24 last. Haughe has not been found, but a warrant for his arrest has been issued. Mrs. Miller was wealthy. Among the farms she owned being the one on which her body was found. She had rented this property to Haughe. When Mrs. Miller disappeared a letter was received by friends intimating that she had eloped. It is now believed that this was forged by the slayer.

NEW SURGICAL METHODS SUCCESS

One Thousand Men Return to Front Out of 1,350 With Crushed Bones.

AMERICANS STUDYING

Major Goldthwait Returning to U. S. to Recruit Surgeons for Army.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Aug. 7.—Out of one detail of 1350 wounded men sent for special treatment to a London hospital suffering from crushed and broken bones, 1000 were able to return to active duty at the front, according to Major J. E. Goldthwait, an orthopedic surgeon of the United States army medical reserve corps, who arrived here today from Europe. Major Goldthwait is one of twenty American medical officers who have been in France and England observing and studying new methods of treating wounded. He said he returned to the United States to recruit surgeons who could be given the advantage of similar study in order that the American army when it gets into action may have the benefit of the modern treatment of wounds from its own surgeons.

Major Goldthwait added that were it not for the successful methods of treating wounded now being practiced that it would be better to let some of the men die rather than to allow them to recover and continue life the cripples they would be under usual conditions.

MASONRY TO AID IN WORLD PEACE

Has Great Mission in War—Order Will Be Solid When Conflict Ends.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 7.—"When the time comes for the final adjustment of peace conditions, following the world war, Masonry will be an important factor in bringing universal peace," was the statement last night of Leslie E. Hubbard, attorney general of Colorado, who is appearing on Masonic affairs before the meeting of the supreme council of the thirty-third degree, Scottish rite, southern jurisdiction.

"Masonry has a great mission in this war," Mr. Hubbard said. "Its influence will be an important factor in bringing about universal peace. The noble sentiments emanating from the order will have a salutary effect on the nations striving to get back to a footing of brotherly love and democracy. Masonry is strong in Germany and Austria as well as in our own country and Great Britain. The order will be solid when peace comes and will therefore be able to do more good for humanity than it ever has done before."

WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD AT WORK

Co-ordinating of American and Allied Purchases First Problem to Be Solved.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The newly created war industries board today went to work on its big war purchasing program for the United States and her allies, after a preliminary conference with President Wilson. Among the first problems to be solved was that of co-ordinating American and allied purchases. This probably will be done through M. Baruch, member of the board, who is to be named purchasing commissioner for each allied government and who also will be chairman of the war industries board's purchasing commission for the American government.

MOTOR SCHOONER HAS EXPLOSION

CALLAO, Peru, Aug. 7.—Fire resulting from an explosion of gasoline broke out last night on board the motor schooner Alfred Nobel. Several members of the crew suffered injuries.

OXFORD HONORS AMERICANS

OXFORD, Eng., Aug. 6.—Honors were awarded to several American students of the third year class at Oxford university with one announcement of the results of the final examinations. The list includes: W. C. Bosworth, Vermont; B. H. Brascomb, Alabama; C. R. Clason, Maine; A. G. Fite, Tennessee; P. F. Good, Nebraska; B. C. Holtzclaw, Georgia; B. M. Mow, Idaho; P. P. Werlein, Louisiana; E. P. Woodruff, Texas; H. L. Yntema, Michigan.

ROOT HAS FAITH IN THE RUSSIANS

Disturbance in Russia Inevitable in Radical Change in Government.

FUTURE IS IMPORTANT

Women Doing Wonderful Work That American Women May Well Follow.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—Elihu Root, who with other members of the American mission to Russia, which has completed its work, was in Chicago today, said that as a matter of fact there is scarcely more disorder in Russia than there is in the United States.

"Certain disturbances are inevitable in a change of government so radical as that of Russia," said Mr. Root, "and cable dispatches deal largely with these disturbances. Hence the public has gained an impression that there is little going on in Russia except demonstrations. As a matter of fact, if reports on American affairs disseminated in Russia concentrated on our own little disturbances—race riots, the I. W. W. and the like—Russians would have about the same picture of us that we now have of them."

"I have faith in the new Russian ministry and in the Russian future as an important element in the aims of the allies. Russian women are doing a wonderful work in shaming the men into fighting and, where necessary, I hope American women will follow their example."

PROBLEM OF THE HOUR IN BERLIN

Will Von Kuehlmann or Helfferich Dictate Foreign Policies of Germany?

POLITICS PLAYING PART

Versatile Doctor Considered Indispensable in After War Diplomacy.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 7.—Will Dr. von Kuehlmann or Dr. Karl Helfferich, vice chancellor, be the real director of foreign policy under the administration of Dr. Michaelis, the imperial German chancellor? This is the political problem of the hour in connection with the shake-up of cabinets in Germany.

It is known the versatile Dr. Helfferich desires to have a hand in steering Germany's new course in world politics after the war and it is rumored that the new chancellor, unacquainted as he is with international affairs, desires to retain the ex-bank director (Dr. Helfferich) as his special adviser and mouthpiece, particularly for this field.

In fact one of the avowed reasons for Dr. Helfferich's retention, despite his present unpopularity in the reichstag, was that his services are indispensable in peace negotiations. The Berlin Tageblatt, the Lokal Anzeiger and the Vossische Zeitung all refer to the possibility of a conflict, as Dr. von Kuehlmann, it is understood, is disinclined to permit himself to be relegated to a subordinate place.

A second feature of the shake-up is the consideration shown the Catholic Center party, whose demand for representation in the imperial and Prussian cabinets for the Roman Catholic population was recognized by the appointment of three Roman Catholics, Spahn, Waldow and Kuehlmann. With a revocation of the anti-Jesuit and Polish expropriation laws, also part of the Centrist program, that party is considered to have done very well as a result of the parliamentary crisis.

Radical Press Dissatisfied. While the Radical and Social press is dissatisfied at the absence of any marked concession to parliamentarism in the new cabinets and at the failure to consult the reichstag in any way on the appointments, newspapers of the opposite camp are aggrieved at the shelving of Dr. Beseler, Prussian minister of justice, Count Lubell, Prussian minister of the interior, and Baron von Schorlemer, Prussian minister of agriculture, and other standard patterns on Prussian franchise reform.

Shipping records list a Norwegian schooner-rigged steamer of the name Alfred Nobel. This vessel registers 4769 tons gross and was built at Newcastle in 1912.